

# The Saturday Evening Post

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1826.

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## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### ACROSTIC.

Caroline, the moon reddens the tawny lyre;  
And kindles in the blaze of beauty's fire;  
Bedecked those charms, and softly sweet that face,  
On which the grace pour'd over every grace;  
Like bright breams—bright that pencil'd bower,  
In which young Cupid sits to bend his bow,  
Near by his side the pregnant quiver rests,  
Exultations—with shrill, to mingle youthful hearts.  
Beauty's blaze forever fits the mind,  
And dim the light that beams from some soft bower!  
No! beauty's charms may chain the spirit's chain  
For one short moment—but can never retain:  
In beauty, virtue, wit, and moral worth,  
Each charm is found to hold the polish'd mind;  
Lo! here have wit and virtue built their bower,  
Delighted, each charms with youth and beauty shine.

WILFRID.

### TO "GANEM,"

WITH A LOVE OF HATE.  
Go—singlet go—pledge of my heart  
To him, the pledge of love who avails—  
Tell him an emblem tree thou art  
Of her, from whom this singlet speaks.  
Tell him to hold it in a bane—  
Worn from an asp no stings brighter—  
Beneath the gentle ray 'twill gleam  
With emerald stains of delight.  
But should no kindly sunbeam play  
Upon this sever'l look of hair,—  
In blushing sulphur 'twill lay.  
Although the power to glow is there.  
Go, singlet, go to him whose heart  
With love burns, warm will ever glow;  
Go singlet, go—and as we part,  
My heart doth whisper, singlet go!  
Go, singlet go—for his dear sake  
Alone, whose breast is virtue's shrine,  
I will not blanch his heart to take,  
And pay the sterner blow with mine. HARRIET.

### TO JANE.

Blithe carols the lark his wood-notes so gay,  
As proudly he sits on his own native tree;  
And sweet is the sound of the lark's praise lay,  
Skimming over the surface of yonder bright sea.  
But more sweet than the wood-note of robin so gay,  
More sweet than the sound of the lark's praise lay,  
Is the voice of my Jane, when its music I hear,  
It moves that thrills to my heart from my ear.  
The flowers of spring are both fragrant and fair,  
The lily's perfume and the rose's rich die;  
The violet fond with its sweetness the air,  
And the pink's pure fragrance delights the fond eye.  
But lovelier far than pure Autumn's fair sky,  
Is the smile that beams softly in Jane's mild blue eye;  
The smile that can raise in my breast joy's rebirth;  
The smile that bespeaks a serene, tender mind.

GANEM.

### STANZAS.

At morn I saw a lily fair,  
Deep in a vale it grew;  
With it no snow-wreath could compare  
In purity of hue.

Within its bosom couch'd the dew  
Distill'd from purest skies;  
Aroun'd its bosom perfume threw  
The joys of Paradise.

At noon, again, this heaenous flow'r  
I sought, and found it dead;  
Beneath the rays of solar pow'r  
It droop'd its lily head.

Sighing, I said, the course of man  
Is like this fleeting flow'r;  
His journey's short, nor can he pass  
Beyond the present hour.

On life's gay stage he enters first,  
And all around breathes joy;  
But soon, by blighting care assur'd,  
His choicer pleasures aye.

Overburden'd quite with gloomy grief,  
His spirit sinks in woe;  
He flies to Heaven to seek relief  
From trials here below. ROSALIE.

"It is said that an Indian was one day lying deep in his canoe, a short distance above the falls of Niagara—some evil-disposed person cut the rope which tied his vessel to the shore, and went rapidly towards the falls. The Indian awoke, and perceiving that death was inevitable, laid himself calmly down, and awaited his fate with the utmost composure."—*Wright's paper.*

Pat glides the stream—the falls are near—and is it so? yet, Green Spirit! now I feel that I no more must go; you should Andean fear! his heart has never quail'd in flight; to need not, in the land of souls, shrink from his father's sight.

His father's fears have fallen—all! and surely have they paid that dark day when sold on earth his father's form was laid; but had he still'd the hearts that beat with hatred for his sire?

His blood has quench'd his thirst! their bodies form'd his watery fire!

Who should he fear?—the arrow goes not true to its goal, then to his tribe Andean's hand was true, or bold his soul; then hisetic arms rended their wigwams dark'd all the sky, that their throstling gloom was seen Andean's angry eye.

Thee was driven back! three more in anguish hit the ground;

Then Chief of his brave tribe, was no where to be found! those nights Andean never'd sleep—those nights he watch'd the fire,

And many a quiet bield, his arrow went to shades below!

Thee was hit—the song was sung—around Orey they drew;

And over old men on him, their eyes wildy glistened; Andean hardly could'st consider he made'd three of their prey!

Higher than the fight's wing's flight, he bore his Chief away!

He was like the fragrant rose, when wet with morning dew;

He was like the fragrant rose, when wet with morning dew.

"The sorrow'd heart may dur to meet its father's charms—shee—shee,  
But he who has beene true on earth, need never he afraid;  
On sunny bards his soul shall move—an hosts of abeged  
strays—"

"Those words are fair—this stream is bright—his worthy of  
the bards; America's pure atmosphere can ne'er support a slave!

"The sun's hand has sent Advance's host far from the shore;  
Thee should he grove—he is the last—his gallant tribe's  
no more!"

"The falls are near—the bards, as it rises on the blast,  
Shall to his fathers tell that heave Adams' breath'd his last;  
The falls are near! his soul will shortly ride upon the mist;  
Unto you clear, you bright blue Heaven, the rising spray hath  
kiss'd."

"Thus sang the warrior, as his boat was buried o'er the steep,  
No high ras'd his lips—he sank beneath the snowy deep;  
A white foam rose upon the bright and sparkling wave;  
It pass'd and 'neath Niagara's falls he found a watery grave.

FRANCIS.

### THE MORALIST.

"Oh! give thanks unto the Lord; call upon his name; make known his deeds among the people."

### FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

It is mentioned somewhere that not many of the mighty and the noble are called to eminent services in the Church of God, for he chooses the weak things of this world to confound the mighty, that no self-important person may glory in his presence. In another place, when the divine evidence of the heavenly authority was strikingly set before the degenerate Jews, for their acceptance, it was enquired whether any of the rulers or pharisees believed? Suppose these enquirers had accepted the evidence decisive, without reference to those important persons, then had they been numbered among the chosen seed who believed unto salvation; but if they waited for those who were considered great people, rulers and pharisees to lead the way, they would never arrive at the harbour of eternal safety. For though a few of the rulers were numbered with the believers in Jesus Christ, we don't find that the pharisees, who, we are told, professed to be very righteous and holy persons, more so than their neighbours; we don't find that these ever received the Messiah, or believed in him as the Deliverer, who was to restore the Jews to the Divine favour. Nor—nor can a pharisee, while he entertains that exalted opinion of his own righteousness which sets him above his equals, in his own view, and says, stand off, I am more holy than thou, ever become a believer in Christ, or partake of the joys of God's salvation.

What are we to learn by the parable of the man who fell among thieves, but that a Samaritan, one of a religious profession, that was most despised, was at heart really a better man, and more humane, than either Priest or Levite. Those Ministers of Religion were not accustomed to acts of humanity and kindness; no—they kept off, on the other side, and went their way, no doubt saying to themselves, this is some low-lived fellow that has got into a scrape by his own want of discretion.—The kingdom of Heaven, is rest, peace, and joy in the Holy Spirit, shed abroad in our hearts, and is never known by the self-important, pharisaical spirit, in any generation that has existed from the creation to the present time. LUCAS.

### EXTRACT OF A WINTER PIECE.

BY THE REV. JAMES HERVEY, N. A.

How mighty! how majestic! and O! how mysterious, are thy works, thou God of heaven and Lord of nature! When the air is calm, where sleep the stormy winds? In what chambers are they reposed, or in what dungeons confined; till thou art pleased to awaken their rage, and throw open their prison doors? Then, with irresistible impetuosity they fly forth, scattering dread and menacing destruction.

The atmosphere is burled into the most tumultuous confusion. The trial torrent bursts its way over mountains, seas, and continents. All things feel the dreadful shock. All things tremble before the furious blast. The forest, vexed and torn groans under the scourge. Her sturdy sons are strained to the very root, and almost sweep the soil they were wont to shade. The stubborn oak, that daigns to bend, is dashed headlong to the ground; and, with shattered arms, with prostate trunk, blocks the road; while the flexible reed, that springs up in the marsh, yielding to the gust, (as the meek and pliant temper to injuries,) or the resigned and patient spirit to misfortunes,) eludes the force of the storm, and survives amidst the wide-spread havoc.

For a moment the turbulent and outrageous sky seems to be assuaged; but it intermits its wrath, only to increase its strength—Soon the sounding squadrons of the air return to the attack, and renew their ravages with redoubled fury.—The stately dome rocks amidst the wheeling clouds. The impregnable tower totters on its basis, and threatens to overwhelm, whom it was intended to protect. The ragged rock is rent in pieces; and even the hills, the perpetual hills, on their deep foundations, are scarcely secure.—Where, now, is the place of safety, when the city reels, and houses become heaps? Sleep affrighted flies. Diversion is turned into horror. All is aroon'd in the element; all is consternation among mortals; and nothing but one wide scene of rueful devastation through the land. Yet, this is only an inferior minister of divine displeasure, the executioner of milder indignation. How then, O! how will the lofty looks of man be humbled, and the haughtiness of men be bowed down? when the Lord God Omnipotent shall meditate terror—when he shall set all his terrors in array—when he arises, to judge the nations, and to shake terribly the earth.

Pardon me, thou valiant "I," for detaining thee thus long from the promised remedy, but, acting as I do, under the authority of Dr. Sangrado, who holds his diploma immediately from the "Heavenly Nine," it was impossible to avoid dwelling on the elegant refinement of ideas, which pervades thy delightful production. But, hearken, boy, should you agala feel disposed to make an aerial excursion, (which I pray you do not,) I earnestly recommend that you set sail on your Heavenly voyage from the "out of mud," and visit not the "Saturday Evening Post," lest, perchance, "misfortune dire" again hold you. For your present

### PARKERIAN PILL SHOP.

BY DOCTOR SANGRADO.

Malady, I advise you to swallow a few draughts of our potent "Balm of Gilead," the composition of which is perfectly innocent, the principal ingredient being "the dull fat weed, that rots at ease on Lethe's wharf." Should this remedy prove insufficient for your restoration to corporal health and mental sanity, by again making application at the Pill Shop, you shall receive some of the balsm above-mentioned.

### FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

William Sewell, in his history of the Quakers, tells us of a rare set of fellows at Rotterdam, in Holland, who, under the pretence of being Quakers, ran into extremes. Our author says he knew some of them, and had seen books they published in print, in which, under a notion of plainness, not one capital letter was to be found; not even to proper names, nor the names of authors themselves. Some of these people were claps, by the magistrates, in Bedlam, and no doubt but that they called this treatment persecution.—Isaac Turner was their leader; he lived much like the old Philosopher Diogenes, using at the fire a split stick instead of a pair of tongs, and made it a piece of holiness to use the most blunt language he could think of, how absurd and irregular soever. He once went to the door of a Doctor Galenus, and finding the Doctor's name writ on the door-post, like our Doctors now have on the knockers, Isaac's zeal was kindled against the letters Dr., so he scratched them out with his knife. The Doctor asking why he did so, he said, because the spirit did testify an unto him. On being asked further, if so be that the spirit did move him to stab the Doctor with the knife, whether he would follow that notion? He said, yes.

But Sewell says, Isaac was a giddy-headed man, and the true Quakers could not own him, although he would preach amongst them. As there was then no yearly meeting to settle such points, Isaac quietly left the society, without attempting to appeal, and turning Papist, fell to a dissolute and debauched life, and this is the last we hear of him, or his plain, scrupulous, and exact followers.

### ADVENTURE AT SEA.

An event, which is vividly depicted to the imagination by the forcible language used in detailing it, and said really to have occurred as the writer relates, is published as follows in the Cincinnati Literary Gazette of last January:

"I sailed from New Orleans in the beginning of Feb. 1820, in a small schooner, bound for New York. We descended the river without any accident, and went to sea with a fine breeze; we had favorable winds and good weather for the first five days. On the morning of the 6th, it began to cloud up; as the day wore away the gale increased, and when the night set in, it was as intensely dark, as I ever remember to have seen it. The novelty and interest of my situation prevented me from turning in; the scene was awfully grand—the rolling of the thunder could just be distinguished above the rolling of the waves; and the vivid flashes of lightning dispersed for a moment the gloom, and shewed the raging waters around us. I continued walking on the deck with the captain, who was relating to me the scene of the many dangers and difficulties that a life of 30 years on the ocean had subjected him to. He had been three shipwrecked and twice captured by the enemy in the late war with England. He was a good seaman, and had all the virtues and vices of a sailor.

We continued on deck for some time; the wind had now increased to a gale. The waves ran mountain high, and our little vessel danced over them in fine style, when accidentally casting my eye over his side, I thought I perceived something dark, moving in the water; I pointed it out to the Captain, who no sooner saw it than with an exclamation of terror and despair he cried, "We are all lost," and sprang to the binnacle for his trumpet.

I saw in an instant our danger; it was a large ship with all her sails set, bearing full upon us. I knew if she struck us our destruction was inevitable, she would pass over us in a moment—the people on her deck would be scarce sensible of the event, as we should be buried in the ocean without the least possibility of relief.

The Captain twice raised his trumpet to hail her, but frightened and despair made him mute—I snatched it from him, and in a voice rendered supernaturally loud by the danger of my situation, and which was heard even above the roaring of the waves, I hailed her with "Starboard your helm." In an instant after, I heard the officer on the deck, in a voice scarcely less loud than mine, pass the word of "Hard a starboard." In another moment she passed us with the velocity of lightning—her huge black and lofty sails casting a still deeper gloom over the deck of our little vessel. She rolled in the chaos occasioned by the passing of the vast body, so high her and nearly upset. I sank on deck overcome by the intensity of my feelings and deprived as it were of the power of motion. I recovered myself and approached our captain; he was standing in the same position as before the vessel had passed us, and appeared to be insensible to the objects around him. I spoke to him, but he answered me not—I shook him, and he aroused as from a stupor or reverie.—It was some time before his mind resumed her empire, and he afterwards told me, that in all his danger and peril, and when death stared him in the face, and deliverance seemed impossible, he was never so at that moment. As for me, I shall never forget my feelings on that eventful night, and cannot even now look back without horror on the danger of my situation."

RICHARD JACKSON.

From Dwight's Travels in New-England and New-York.

Among the prisoners taken by the Americans at the battle of Hooe was an inhabitant of Hanock, in the county of Berkshire, a plain farmer, named Richard Jackson. This man had conscientiously taken the British side of the revolutionary contest, and felt himself bound to seize the earliest opportunity of employing himself in the service of his sovereign. Hearing that Col. Baumington, he rose early, saddled his horse, and rode to Hooe, intending to attach himself to this corps. Here he was taken, in such circumstances as proved his intention beyond every reasonable doubt. He was besides too honest to deny it. Accordingly he was transmitted to Great-Barrington, then the shire-town of Berkshire, and placed in the hands of General Fellows, high sheriff of the county, who immediately confined him in the county goal. This building was at that time a firm that without a guard no prisoners could be kept in who wished to make his escape. To escape, however, was in no degree consonant with Richard's idea of right, and he thought no more seriously of making an attempt of this nature, than he would have done if he had been in his own house. After he had lain quietly in gaol a few days, he told the sheriff he was leaving his room, and taking his bed with him, he was to leave the door open, so that the woman who would permit him to go out and work in the day time, promising to return regularly at evening to conduct him to his quarters in the prison. The sheriff agreed

more acquainted with his character, and readily consented to his proposal, accordingly, Richard went out regularly during the remaining part of the summer, and the following winter and spring, until the beginning of May, and every night returned at the proper hour to the goal. In this manner he performed a day's work every day, with scarcely any exception, beside the Sabbath, through the whole period.

In the month of May he was to be tried for high treason. The Sheriff accordingly made preparations to conduct him to Springfield, where his trial was to be held. But he told the Sheriff that it was not worth his while to take this trouble, for he could just as well go alone, and it would save both the expence and trouble of the sheriff's journey. The sheriff after a little reflection, assented to his proposal, and Richard commenced his journey—the only one, it is believed, which was ever undertaken in the same manner for the same object. In the woods of Tyringham he was overtaken by the Hon. T. Edwards, from whom I had this story. "Whither are you going?" said Mr. Edwards. "To Springfield, sir," replied Richard, "to be tried for my life." Accordingly he proceeded directly to Springfield, surrendered himself to the sheriff of Hampshire, was tried, found guilty and condemned to die.

The Council of Massachusetts was, at this time, the supreme executive of the State. Application was made to this board for pardon. The facts were stated, the evidence by which they were supported, and the sentence grounded on them. The question was then put by the President, "Shall a pardon be granted to Richard Jackson?"

The gentleman who first spoke observed, that the case was perfectly clear; the act alleged against Jackson was unquestionably high treason, and the proof was complete. If a pardon be granted in this case, he saw no reason why it should not be granted in every other. In the same manner answered those who followed him.

When it came to the turn of Mr. Edwards, he told this story, with those little circumstances of partiality, which, though they are easily lost from memory, have escaped mine, give light and shade, a living reality, and a picturesque impressiveness to every rule which is fitted to enforce conviction, or to touch the heart. At the same time he recited it without enchantment, without extorting, without any attempt to be pathetic.

As is always the case, this simplicity gave the narration its full force.—The Council began to hesitate. One of the members at length observed, "Certainly such a man as this ought not to be sent to the gallows." To this opinion the members unanimously assented. A pardon was immediately made out and transmitted to Springfield, and Richard restored to his family. Never was a stronger proof exhibited that honesty is wisdom.

#### FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

If the Christian spirit manifested by the yearly meeting of Friends in London, as appears in the following extracts from their Book of Discipline, was generally attended to by the English Friends, who travel among us, in the work of the Ministry, we are inclined to believe that more benefit would be derived from their services than heretofore.

"If you hear a report of a Friend, (to his disadvantage,) be careful not to report it again, but go to the person of whom the report is, and inquire if it be true, or not; and if it be true, then deal with such person for it, according to the doctrine of Christ, in Matt. 18 ch. 16, 17 v., but if false, then endeavour, as much as you lie, to stop such report; for, as Solomon says, 'a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches'—Page 39.

"We further advise all Monthly Meetings to take great care in giving certificates to those who travel, to prevent the unceasness which sometimes falls on the Church, from a weak and unskillful Ministry; and let the elders, when they see occasion, advise Ministers to be very prudent in their conduct, not as busy-bodies, nor meddling with family or personal affairs, in which they are not concerned, or are prone to be assisting; and to be very tender of one another's reputation, and of that of friends among whom they travel; neither giving ear to nor spreading reports tending to raise in the minds of others a lessening or distrust of any of the brotherhood; and, as soon as their service in their Ministry is over, to return to their habitation, and there take a reasonable and prudent care of their own business, household and family."—Page 91.

"And we do, in much love, caution those Friends who are rightly concerned in the work of the Ministry, to watch over their own spirits, and not to be over hasty, or censorious in passing judgment respecting the state of those who hear them; but to manifest that in the exercise of their Ministry, they are led by the love of God, and that their principal aim is, that they may be instrumental to administer spiritual consolation and strength to the Churches where they come"—Page 92.

#### METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The Ohio Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, commenced its session in Zanesville (Ohio) on the 2d inst., and concluded on the 10th. Bishops M'Kendree, Roberts and Soule, and about one hundred preachers, attended the Conference. The Presbyterian and Baptist Churches kindly offered the use of their meeting-houses for the use of the Conference, and these houses, as well as the Methodist meeting house, were all frequently occupied for divine worship, during the session. Large congregations generally attend, and especially on the sabbath, all the houses were so crowded, as to make it difficult to get admission into any of them. The public attention was much excited, by the Wyandot Indians, from Sandusky, five of whom attended the Conference; and two of whom through their interpreter, delivered public discourses. Menunku spoke in the Methodist meeting house on Saturday; and between the Logs, in the Presbyterian meeting-house on Sunday. We should be glad, if it were in our power, to give the substance of their discourses.—We think however, that every person present must have been convinced that a very great and salutary change has taken place in those natives of the forest; and that the task of civilizing and bringing them to the knowledge of Christianity, is by no means impracticable.

Both the Indian preachers expressed the warmest gratitude for the great things that have been done for them and their nation. They mentioned in the most feeling manner, the former state of hostility that had existed between them and the whites, and the present peace, confidence and affection.—This they attributed to the preaching of the gospel, and the introduction of the Bible. Between the Logs observed "that some of their people were still opposed to that word, and wished to stop its progress; but it would be as easy for a man to stop a thunder-gust with his hand, as to stop that word." They spoke of their own religious experience; and declared that they were happy in the enjoyment of religion. They repeated much pleased with the success of the school among them; and expressed a hope that their children would become ministers of the gospel, and missionaries to the tribes of Indians who were still in darkness.

Bengal from the Editor of the *Chowm Intelligencer*, New Jersey.

While at Patterson, a circumstance occurred which to me was of a most novel and extraordinary nature. I was told, however, it was a custom of that place. A man flagged his wife severely. He was arrested and taken before a jury of twenty-one women. They sentenced him to be whipped until he should appear perfectly penitent, and beg his wife's pardon on his knees. He is fisted. Seven catkins were accordingly provided, and were actively employed by seven of the twenty-one women, on the back of the criminal. He still remained stiffly, however, when the jury retired.

We mention with regret, the death in Scotland of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Irvine, of apoplexy.

THE WAR IN AFRICA—the following is an extract of a private letter:

"Cape Coast Castle, May 26.

"The state of this place is most dreadful, nothing but war, confusion and disease. We had another attack at the Ashantees on the 21st, and

refractory. The remaining crew, with much energy, then commenced operations; they beat him so severely, he was at length compelled to "surrender at discretion." They then doctored, and compelled him, on his knees, to ask forgiveness of his injured wife. Whether or not, the parties were authorized, in this extraordinary measure, by law, I cannot say. It was generally considered a just and salutary punishment. I should suppose that one or two repetitions of this summary and degrading punishment would effectively put a stop to wife whipping.

#### COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

Number of ships, with flour, from the four principal ports, from 1st Sept. 1823, to 1st Sept. 1824.

From Boston,	25
New-York,	63
Philadelphia,	35
Baltimore,	60

It is supposed by an intelligent merchant, who kept this register, that the 63 vessels from Baltimore carried upwards of 160,000 bbl flour, or more than went from the other ports together. He further supposes that the aggregate amount of flour shipped from the U. S. for South America during that year exceeded 350,000 bbls. What would have become of the large crop of grain last year, if South America had remained under the chains of Spanish policy? Then how deep a stake have we, even in a commercial point of view, in the success of the patriots of the new world!

The amount of shipping and number of ships, as kept by the same gentleman, from 15th Sept. 1822, to the 16th Sept. 1823, gives this result—

From Boston,	25
New-York,	43
Philadelphia,	29
Baltimore,	28

#### EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

The packet ship John Wells, Capt. Harris, arrived at New York, has brought files of English papers to the 11th ult.

ENGLAND.—A letter from Paris, of August 8, states, that the English cutter Express, arrived at Marseilles, on the evening of the 3d inst. with intelligence that a treaty of peace was concluded between England and the Regency of Algiers, on the 22d July, and that the blockade of the Algiers ports ceased on the 26th. Upon this item the London Courier of the 9th remarks, "no information of the event, if it has taken place has yet reached our own government."

The harvest in England is represented as being very abundant. The papers from Southampton, Ongford, Chester, Dicaster, Bucks, Shrewsbury, Stockport, Taunton, &c. speak of the crops as being unusually fine, and the weather for getting them in, was all that the farmers could wish. In Ireland, the crops are represented as being equal to any former harvest for fifty years past.

IRELAND.—The Liverpool Mercury gives an account of an outrage of a dreadful description, which has taken place in Ireland, but about which the Irish papers are entirely silent. The affair took place at Timpa far, near Enniskillen, in the county of Fermanagh, Ireland, on the 18th of June last, between the Ribbandmen and Orangemen of that quarter; to quell which the 54th regiment of Foot were called in, under the authority of Sir J. ——G —— Magistrate of the county of Fermanagh, of whom a few are reported to have been killed; at length the Ribbandmen, accompanied by droves of men, women and children, took shelter in the Catholic chapel at Timpa, when Sir J. ——G —— gave orders to have the doors broken open, and every soul, in endeavouring to escape, was either shot or stabbed; the church was then pillaged, and afterwards set on fire.

Frankfort papers to the 21 of Aug. have also arrived. They contain advices from the coast of the Mediterranean, which state that the Greeks were making the most vigorous preparations throughout all the Islands, to repel the threatened attack of the Turks, and that the aspect of danger had put an end to all divisions, and united them in the cause of their country.

The Emperor of Russia had returned from visiting some of his military colonies, and was about to review a camp of 45,000 men, which, it was supposed would afterwards break up.

The *Diario de Madrid*, of the 23d July, contains a royal decree, in which Ferdinand VII. disavows all negotiations that may have been carried on in South America in his name, relative to recognizing its independence.

The troubles at Madrid turn out to have been serious. There was nothing short of a pitched battle between a considerable number of French and Spanish soldiers, in which several were killed and a great number wounded. The French are described as having conducted themselves with moderation, heroism—and indeed every other virtue—besides the merit of fighting and vanquishing, unarmed, the Spanish soldiers, much more numerous, and armed with their muskets. The narrative as it is observed in French, The utmost rage prevailed against the French at Madrid—even among the Serviles. Placards denouncing death to them were posted on the walls—at the same time horrible excesses are committed in the provinces by the Royalist volunteers—when the French General has resolved to get disbanded—Desertion among the new levies also prevails to an extraordinary extent. They disperse by hundreds, under an alibi that it is intended to send them on an expedition to South America.

The correspondent of the London Morning Herald at Madrid, writes, that "since the departure of their Majesties for Cuenca, the re-establishment of the Inquisition talked of more confidently than ever. It is asserted that the Ecclesiastical Chapter of Cuenca has unceasingly urged his Majesty upon this subject during his visit, and it is even said that his Majesties did not bid them desist. But it is scarcely possible to suppose that the French Government would ever permit such a scandal to take place."

An eminent Banker in Paris assures his Correspondent in London, that the French Ministers will irritate in future, as nearly as possible, the foreign policy of England, and that the commerce and prosperity of the French people will consequently be the first of their consideration.

The wheat harvest in France is abundant, and well secured.

The King of France has signed the contract of marriage of M. Neuville with Mademoiselle de Ville.

The Spanish General Palafox has arrived at Bayonne, on his way to the waters of the Pyrenees.

The Courier Francois has been seized upon, and suppressed, for copying an abstract of the Will of the late Emperor Napoleon, from the London Courier.

Now Engine of Police.—A man was lately detected in Glasgow, in picking and his pocket.—The transaction was seen by a person who happened to be examining a Camera Obscura during Fair week.

An article from Copenhagen says, that the Princess Royal of Denmark was to be married to the Prince of Oldenburg.

Letters from Rome mention, that that city had become a scene of disorder. Assassinations and robberies took place in the open day.

The British sloop of war Delight, Hay, and all on board, including 123 blacks saved from the wreck of a French vessel, was lost in a hurricane off the Mauritius.

We mention with regret, the death in Scotland of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Irvine, of apoplexy.

THE WAR IN AFRICA—the following is an extract of a private letter:

"Cape Coast Castle, May 26.

"The state of this place is most dreadful, nothing but war, confusion and disease. We had another attack at the Ashantees on the 21st, and

after a combat of five hours and a half, both sides engaged firing. We lost, however, about 150 killed, and 300 wounded. We expect another, and more pernicious bush host, as the king himself is coming down with strong reinforcements. How it will end, God only knows. You may conceive what is our situation when I inform you that we have more than 5000 strangers, (women and children) now in the town for protection, and such a mass of disease and filth I never before witnessed. Our movements must be guided by circumstances, and the small quantity of powder and lead must be served to defend the fort in the last extremity. There is not a musket ball in the place. Besides, we have only twelve effective white troops in the castle; the others are people of colour and Fanatics, and the rainy sickly season is commencing. In short Cape Coast is now very sickly; our troops are all called in to recruit; we have a scarcity of provisions, by which the white inhabitants are suffering greatly; the natives in our power are not to be depended upon, and the Ashantees are very powerful, making in the whole an accumulation of horrible misery. It would be much to the advantage of our country if the place were abandoned. We understand the enemy are equally anxious with ourselves for peace, but their conditions are repugnant to the feelings and principles of Englishmen; it is, that the lives of the king, Dinkera, and his brother, another chief, and the bravest of our allies, should be rendered a sacrifice. It is pretty confidently ascertained, that the Dutch settlement of Elmina supplies the Ashantees with gunpowder, which tends to protract the war, the inhabitants of the place being in their favor, and too strong a power for the Governor to control; so that the Castle is a mere dependency of the town. Col. Southerland has arrived from Sierra Leone, and assumed the command of the forces at Cape Coast; but Major Christholm continues in the administration of the Government of the Gold Coast. We hear that the bones of Sir Charles McCarthy have been dried by a fire, and sent to Cromajie, (the Ashante capital,) as a national trophy."

A letter from Lisbon, dated August 4th, says

"Our vintage is nearly destroyed—wine has risen nearly 100 per cent. in the country—the crop at Pico is also lost—other wine countries must also have suffered.—As there will be so little wine, slaves are in no demand; in fact our owners are doing very little."

#### FROM BRAZIL.

Alfred P. Edwards, Esq. passenger in the Sultan, at New York, from Rio Janeiro, is bearer of despatches for Government and for the Brazilian Charge des Affaires. He left on the 8th August, and represents "that the political affairs of that country were in a very unsettled state. Neither party has confidence in the Emperor. The old Portuguese residents of the Brazil, have all concentrated at Rio, and they are the principal supporters and advisers of the Emperor; but they, however, consider him as a renegade, but as a matter of policy make use of him to answer their purpose. The Brazilians have lost all confidence in him; they think that the course which he has been pursuing will finally end in the surrender of the country to his father. And whenever a Portuguese squadron or force appears on the coast of sufficient strength to warrant it, he will make the attempt.—He has been using every exertion to endeavour to do away this impression, by Proclamations and other public acts, but all to no effect.

All the Northern Provinces, from the Amazon to Bahia, were hostile to the Emperor and would not acknowledge his new Constitution. Gen. Carvalho, the Governor of the province of Pernambuco, who is reported to be a man of talents and of firm republican principles, is at the head of the opposition party. He has recently recommended to the people to call a convention, to meet at some central point for the purpose of forming a Constitution and to establish a Government for themselves.

The Emperor has secured the Navy and the confidence of the Army, which he has about him, consisting of about 7000 regular troops, mostly black.

He keeps them well clothed and regularly paid, by this course he has secured their confidence.

About the 20th June information from Lisbon was received, stating that the expedition intended against the Brazil, had been given up for the present.

Upon the receipt of this information, a new decree was issued, ordering the renewal of the blockade of Pernambuco, and a squadron of five vessels despatched for that purpose, and the blockade was again renewed.

About the 20th July, the information from the Northern Provinces was of so alarming nature to the Emperor, that he conceived it necessary that immediate steps should be taken to endeavour to put a stop to the current of political events which were then setting against him.—Therefore, on the 26th July, an embargo was laid on the shipping at Rio de Janeiro, and all the vessels of war in port were immediately prepared for sea, and a general press of seamen took place without regard to nation.

On the 3d Aug. the first blockading squadron of the 54th regiment of Foot, consisting of one 74 and four other vessels of war, with a number of transports, having on board 2000 troops, under the orders of Gen. Lima, and the squadron under the command of Lord Cochrane. Its object is to make a landing near Pernambuco.

The Peruvians are represented to be in strong force, with a rich treasury.

On the evening of the 3d of August, by an order of the Emperor, a great display of rejoicings commenced, and continued for three days, in consequence of the birth of a princess.

All the Public Offices were closed and all business suspended; and on the 9th the child was to be baptized, and all business was again to be suspended for three days more.

There arrived a Brig. de Janeiro in the months of June and July, seven vessels from the Coast of Africa, with over 3000 slaves.

Extract of a letter from a highly respectable and intelligent American in Rio de Janeiro, dated June 24, 1824.

"Those monstrous errors on the subject of Banking, which were so deeply rooted in our country a few years since, which we once took so much pains to combat, exist here in Brazil, although the fallacy of the system is now fully understood by all."

The Spanish General Palafox has arrived at Bayonne, on his way to the waters of the Pyrenees.

The Courier Francois has been seized upon, and suppressed, for copying an abstract of the Will of the late Emperor Napoleon, from the London Courier.

Now Engine of Police.—A man was lately detected in Glasgow, in picking and his pocket.—The transaction was seen by a person who happened to be examining a Camera Obscura during Fair week.

An article from Copenhagen says, that the Princess Royal of Denmark was to be married to the Prince of Oldenburg.

Letters from Rome mention, that that city had become a scene of disorder. Assassinations and robberies took place in the open day.

The British sloop of war Delight, Hay,

more divisions, and was unprotected by any cover. And to the astonishment of all who were not essentially injured—took no care, and remained where he was, notwithstanding she went under water twice before she made out to grasp at anything to which she might keep herself above water. But she appears to have a very imperfect knowledge how she came to the top of the well, or how she kept herself above water.

*Another Revolutionary General etc.—but in dis-*

*—After noticing the paragraph which announces that Gen. Sumpter, one of the general officers of the revolution, is still alive, as it has been often said that Lafayette was the only one, a writer in the Hartford (Conn.) Times, remarks:*

"In addition to the above, permit me to declare, that editors of newspapers, the people and government itself, seem also to have forgotten Gen. William Barton, of Providence, R. I.; who instead of being surrounded by his grand children," says, "to this day, and has been for twelve successive years past imprisoned for heavy bills of costs, in the town of Danville, in the state of Vermont. This revolutionary hero, now about 78 years of age, in the year 1777, at the risk of his reputation and life, planned and carried into effect the bold enterprise of capturing Maj. Gen. Prescott of the British army, whose head quarters at that time, were on the island of Rhode Island.—The chief object of this undertaking was to obtain a British officer of equal rank with the American General Greene, and ultimately with a view to effect the exchange of that valuable soldier, who had been taken the preceding year.—For this heroic act he was presented with a sword, and received the thanks of Congress." But is this enough? How many thousands would have been paid for the redemption of Green? Shall the venerable old patriot be suffered to linger out the remainder of his days, deprived of that liberty and those privileges, to obtain which, he performed so much, and risked his all? Forbid it our country! Forbid it La Fayette! For one word from *thee* to our national government in his behalf, would restore this worthy veteran to an anxious family—to the bosom of an affectionate wife, who still, at the age of 72, resides at Providence, indulging a faint hope that she may yet, before death, see the face of that beloved husband, from whom she has now been separated for twelve long and tedious years. Is there no redeeming spirit, to intercede for the unfortunate prisoner? La Fayette, listen to my feeble voice, and to the invaluable services which you have heretofore rendered to our country, add this one more, of restoring one of your brother officers of '77, to liberty and to his family."

\* See Marshall's Life of Washington.

From the London Morning Chronicle, July 31.

Among the extracts from the German and Dutch papers will be found an account of two Edicts which have been just issued at Vienna; one of them prohibiting Lady Oxford Mrs. Hutchinson, Lord Holland, Lady Morgan, and a Danish Lady, from entering any part of the Austrian dominions, and ordering their instant removal should they have already entered—the second commanding the proper authorities not to suffer any persons who appear auspicious, to enter the same dominions.

The pretext for prohibiting Lady Oxford, Mrs. Hutchinson and the Danish Lady, is the order issued by the French government some time ago.

Lady Morgan has drawn upon herself the vengeance of the Austrian government by the manner in which she speaks of it in her well known work on Italy.

The ground assigned for denying to Lord Holland the pleasure of a view of any part of the Austrian dominions, is, to be sure, curious enough.

"Lord Holland, who is so well known

as an enthusiastic adherent of Radicalism, and even in the English Parliament openly utters the most insolent abuse of the Allied Monarchs."

## Evening Post.

### PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1824.

The Committee of Councils appointed to receive General La Fayette, have the pleasure to inform their fellow citizens that his arrival in Philadelphia is expected on Tuesday next, the 28th inst.

The intense interest felt by the community to welcome the early friend of Washington, the champion of liberty, Gen. La Fayette, has kept our city in continued bustle ever since his arrival at New York.

Now that it is known to a certainty when he shall come among us, the arrangements for his reception begin to settle down into some order—they form a striking contrast to the sedate and regular habits which distinguish the character of the majority of our citizens, and will present when in operation a grand and imposing spectacle, such as may not be witnessed again in our country. Aware of the vast multitude which will collect together on this occasion, to participate in expressions of good will and gratitude to the Nation's Guest, we wait, with some anxiety, for the result, fearful lest the impatience and fervour of youth may lead many into unnecessary danger. The General will make his public entry into Philadelphia on the morning of Tuesday, the 28th instant—on the previous evening he sleeps at the arsenal near Frankford.

The following arrangement will be observed by the citizens in the formation of the Procession.—The different bodies intending to join the Procession on the day of the arrival of the General, will assemble at 7 o'clock, A. M. at such places as will be most convenient, and form, counting off into platoons of eight, whence they will march by the shortest route to the north-east corner of the Stone Bridge, leading from Front street to the Frankford Turnpike, where the right of the procession will rest, displaying north.

No. 4. The Red Men of Pennsylvania on the right. 12. The Printers. 22. The Umbrella Makers. 35. La Fayette Association. 52. Young Men of the City and County. 54. Cordwainers. 56. Weavers. 74. Young Men of the City, between 16 and 20 years of age. 75. True Republican Society of the City and County. 77. Washington and Fayette Society. 88. Rope Makers. 99. Young Men of Southwark. 111. Ship Carpenters of Kensington and Southwark. 123. Young Mechanics. 124. Painters. 125. Young Mechanics. 129. The German American Beneficial Society. 144. Coopers. Butchers on horses. Waggoners, Drivers and Draymen, on horse.

The different bodies will ascertain, as nearly as practicable, the number of each, and appoint as many officers (to be designated by wands) as they will have platoons, whose duty it will be to guide and govern the movement of their respective platoons. When the General arrives at the right, the line will wheel into open columns of platoons, the signal for which will be given by firing a gun, and the line of march will be taken up upon the road designated by the committee of arrangements. The different bodies will ascertain, as nearly as

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and the line of march will be taken up upon the road designated by the committee of arrangements. The different bodies will ascertain,



Yesterdays the very spirit of life,  
That gives it all its flavor.

The following extract of a letter from Dr. Franklin to Dr. Priestly, expresses in his peculiar way, his indignation at the crimes of tyrants, and the cruelty and folly of war-makers.

A young angel of distinction being sent down to this world on some business, for the first time, had an old courier-spirit assigned him as a guide; they arrived over the seas of Martinique, in the middle of the long day of obstinate fight between the fleets of Rodney and De Grasse. When through the clouds of smoke, he saw the fire of the guns, the decks covered with mangled limbs, and bodies dead or dying on the ships, sinking, burning, or blown into the air, and the quantity of pain, misery, and destruction, the crew yet alive were thus with so much eagerness dealing round to one another; he turned angrily to his guide, and said, You blundering blackguard, you are ignorant of your business; you undertake to conduct me to the earth, and you have brought me into hell! No, sir, says the guide, I have made no mistake; this is really the earth, and these are men. Devils never treat one another in this cruel manner; they have more sense, and more of what men (vainly) call humanity."

#### BALE OF CHILDREN IN MALABAR.

Malabar children are generally a cheap commodity at Anjengo. At the end of the rainy season, when there was no particular scarcity in the interior country, I purchased a boy and girl, about eight or nine years old, as a present to a lady in Bombay for less than a couple of pence in England. I bought the young couple, laid in two months provisions of rice and salt fish for their voyage, and gave each of them four changes of cotton garments, all for the sum of twenty rupees, or fifty shillings. English humanity must not pass a censure on this transaction; it was a happy purchase for the children; they were relieved from hunger and nakedness, and sent to an amiable mistress, who brought them up tenderly, and on leaving India, provided for their future comforts; but I refused to buy them, they would have assuredly been sold to another, and probably have experienced a miserable bondage with some native Portuguese Christian, whom we do not reckon among the most merciful task-masters. A circumstance of this kind happened to myself; sitting one morning in my verandah, young girl woman brought a basket of mullets for sale; while the servant was disposing of them, she asked me to purchase a fine boy, two years of age, then in her arms. On my upbraiding her want of maternal affection, she replied, with a smile, that she expected another in a few weeks, and as she could not manage two, she made me the first offer of her boy, whom she would part with for a rupee. She came a few days afterwards with a basket of fish, but had just sold her child to Bigor, Manuel Rodriguez, the Portuguese linguist, who though a man of property and a Christian, had thought it necessary to lower the price half a rupee. Thus did this young woman, without remorse, dispose of an only child, for fifteen pence.—*Forster's Oriental Memoirs.*

#### GARRICK AND THE MUSICIAN.

Garrick, the celebrated comedian, after an absence of two years, returned to the management of Drury Lane Theatre, and had prepared an address to the audience, to be delivered previous to the play. As soon as the applause at his reappearance had a little subsided, and all was silent as the grave, in eager expectation of hearing the address, old Cervetto, better known by the name of Nelly, the musician, sat in the orchestra, anticipated the first line by a tremendous yawn—Aw!—Convulsive laughter among the audience was the consequence, and it was some minutes before the wished for silence could be again restored; that, however, obtained, Garrick delivered his address, and retired. The moment he came off the stage, he flew like lightning to the music room, where, collarling the astonished Nelly, he began to abuse him pretty vociferously.—What—why!—you old scoundrel—you must be the most infatuated!—At length poor Cervetto said, "Oh! Mr. Garrick, vat is de matter—vat I have do—oh, God, vat is it?" The master, why you old d—d base, viol—just at the a—the very moment I had played with the audience—tickle them like a trout, and brought them to the most accommodating silence—so pat to my purpose—so perfect!—that it was, one may say, a companion for Milton's visible darkness!—Indeed, Mr. Garrick, it was no darkness! "Darkness! stupid fool—but how should a man of my reading make himself understood by—a—answer me, was not the whole house, pit, box, and gallery, very still?" "Yes, Sir, indeed—as still as a mouse." "Well then, just as that very moment did you not, with your d—d jaws extended wide enough to swallow a six-penny loaf—yawn! Oh, I wish you had never shut your d—d jaws again!" "Sare, Mr. Garrick, only if you please hear me von word, it is alway the vay—I go when I haf the greatest rapture, Mr. Garrick." The little great man's anger instantly cooled, and he declared that he ought to be forgiven for the wit of the excuse.

Miss BUNSTER was a great beauty in the days of Swift and Arbuthnot. The latter speaking of her preservation at the French court, says, "amongst other things, I had the honor to carry an Irish lady to court, who was admired, beyond all the ladies in France for her beauty. She had great honors done her; the butler himself was ordered to bring the King's car for her to kiss." Perhaps the kissing of hands came into fashion after the saluting of bobbies went out.

Mr. H\*\*\*, the Professor of Chemistry in Dublin, who was more remarkable for the clearness of his intellect than the purity of his eloquence, advertised, in one of his lectures, to the celebrated Dr. Boyle, of whose talents he spoke with the highest veneration, and thus concluded his eulogy: "He was a great man," said the Professor, "a very great man. He was the father of chemistry, gentlemen, and brother of the Earl of Cork."

#### Example of Patience in Literary men.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Cooper, (afterwards made Bishop of Lincoln, as a reward for his literary labour,) re-published Elyot's *Bibliotheca Elyotiana*, with the addition of 33,000 words, and many other improvements. He had already been eight years in collecting materials for his edition, when his wife, who was a worthless and malignant woman, going one day into his library, burnt every note he had prepared, upon the pretence that she feared it would kill himself with study. The Doctor shortly came in and seeing the scene of havoc, inquired who was the author of it. His wife boldly avowed that it was herself—the patient man heaved a sigh and said, "Bless, that has given me a world of trouble!" and quietly set down to another eight years of hard labour, to regain the notes he had lost!

#### LA FAYETTE BADGES.

*Laurel and Gratitude to the Brave!*

The public are respectfully informed, that the above Badges, which were adopted by a number of respectable meetings of our citizens representing an elegant and ornamental style, are now ready for sale at the shop of M. J. CALVERT, No. 12 North Second street, Philadelphia.

#### NOTICE TO INSOLVENTS.

INSOLVENTS have their Preliminaries drawn, and bound up in their books, on the usual terms of payment at Mr. & Son's Bookshop, and their Preliminaries will be ready for delivery at the office of M. & Son, No. 12 North Second street.

#### Drugs, Family Medicines, Paints, &c.

JAMES P. MELLIN, druggist, keeps constantly on hand and for sale at his Drug Store, No. 269 North Second street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of selected DRUGS and FAMILY MEDICINES, together with PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c., &c. Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

N.B.—Physician's Prescriptions carefully compounded.

Address him at any hour of the night.

Sept. 18—19

CONRAD WILE.

#### Travellers by the following Routes TAKE NOTICE.

That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chesterian Mail Stage,

LEAVES and arrives at the subscriber's in the following Order, viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage, via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock A. M. and arriving one o'clock, P. M. For route to Philadelphia, see Bill of Lading, published in the *Advertiser* of James A. Bayard; and for route to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Stage Office, No. 26, north Third-st.; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson's Cruse, No. 6, south Third street; at Hirschell's Hotel, No. 18, north Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn (Cross Keys) No. 18, north Fourth street, Philadelphia, Face, and other.

Wilmington and Elkton Mail Stage,

via Newark and Christina.

Will run three times a week—leaving Elkton Stage Inn, Wilmington, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Elkton, 1 P. M. This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Stage-boat. One dollar and fifty cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown

Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Castle Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Mifflin,

Will run three times a week—leaving Elkton Stage Inn, Wilmington, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, 8 o'clock, P. M. Returning leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 9 o'clock, P. M. The next day—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—This line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage-line, Wm. D. Walker being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Georgetown, and every other place on the route, twice daily, for Berlin, Park-town, New-Ham, Frankfort, and Northampton Court House, Bell-Harren, Frankfort, and Northampton Court House, Virginia, to Hays's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown

Mail Stage, via Middlesex, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Elkton Stage Inn, Wilmington, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 8 P. M. Returning leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at 9 o'clock, P. M. The next day—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—This line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage-line, Wm. D. Walker being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves Georgetown, and every other place on the route, twice daily, for Berlin, Park-town, New-Ham, Frankfort, and Northampton Court House, Bell-Harren, Frankfort, and Northampton Court House, Virginia, to Hays's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

ELKTON MAIL STAGE,

via Newark and Christina.

Will run three times a week—leaving George Peacock's Inn, Elkton, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. For route to Elkton, see Bill of Lading, published in the *Advertiser* of James A. Bayard; and for route to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Stage Office, No. 26, north Third-st.; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson's Cruse, No. 6, south Third street; at Hirschell's Hotel, No. 18, north Fourth street, and Taylor's Inn (Cross Keys) No. 18, north Fourth street, Philadelphia, Face, and other.

WILMINGTON AND CHRISTIANA.

Will run three times a week—leaving George Peacock's Inn, Elkton, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Wilmington, sign of James Bayard, at one o'clock, P. M. For route to Elkton, see Bill of Lading, published in the *Advertiser* of James A. Bayard; and for route to Wilmington, apply at the United States General Stage Office, No. 26, north Third-st.; at Patterson's Inn, sign of Robinson's Cruse, No. 6, south Third street; at Hirschell's Hotel, No. 18, north Fourth street, Philadelphia, Face, and other.

WILMINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.

Will run three times a week—leaving Elkton Stage Inn, Wilmington, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, 8 o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Elkton, 1 P. M. This line is continued to Frenchtown, and arrives in time for the Baltimore Stage-boat. One dollar and fifty cents.

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